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PRESCOTT:

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The locomotive has crossed the Sierra Nevada. The States of California and Nevada are now united with bands of iron, and it will not be long until the Missouri and Sacramento will be connected together. Surely the age in which we live is a progressive one. Cheer up Arizonians! The people who were bold and persevering enough to build a railroad across the Nevada and Rocky ranges of mountains, and over the great plains, will not falter to build another line over the perfectly easy 35th parallel route, from the Missouri to the Colorado, thence to the terminus of the great Union road. Trade and commerce demand another route, and the spirit of the age is equal to the task of building it. The teeming cities of the East demand it, in order that they may be enabled to cast off in a manner, their surplus population, who now toil, beg, and suffer for bread in a land where labor is scarce, laborers plenty, wages low, and the cost of living great. Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California are rich, broad and fertile States and Territories, and the pioneers who now inhabit them have been crying out lustily for many a year for their brethren of the Atlantic seaboard to come and dwell among them and help them to subdue the wilderness, and the savage. Will the rulers of the Republic heed the voice of the people, grant the subsidy asked for by the company, which will insure the building of the road, and thereby furnish a cheap way to the poor people of the East to get away from poverty, strike out into the new-born region, pick out and settle upon homes of their own, and become independent, industrious, wealth-amassing citizens of the Republic, instead of the subjugated paupers they now are? These are questions of great moment to the whole country, and we hope that Congress will look at the matter in its proper light, conquer its prejudices, and set to work to build this road. It is not a political question; it is a national question, and one, too, that every American who wishes to see his country grow immensely great and powerful, should favor. Let us now prepare to establish our claim to the boast that—

"No pent-up Ulica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

EASTERN NEWS.—Chief Justice Chase and Henry A. Wise were in New York on the 29th of June.—John C. Breckenridge had arrived at Toronto, Canada, from Paris.—Howard, from the Military Committee, has reported in favor of discontinuing the Freedman's Bureau.—On motion of Mr. Getz, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices of Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, etc., and assessing the amount required, as direct taxes upon the several States in proportion to the taxable population. This is a move in the right direction. Our army of tax-gatherers should be reduced to a "peace footing."—The estimates sent by General Schofield to the Committee on Military Affairs show that by the expiration of terms of service the army will be reduced to 29,667 men on the 1st of January next, and on the 1st of July to 17,159.—In Congress, on the 29th ult., Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, offered a concurrent resolution to adjourn July 15th, which, after several amendments were offered and rejected, was finally adopted, 91 against 47.—It is said that the President has signed the Eight-Hour bill. The bill, we believe, makes 8 hours a days work on Government works, etc.—It was thought that the President would soon issue an amnesty proclamation.—Thad Stevens had finished new impeachment articles.

SAN FRANCISCO AND PRESCOTT MAIL.—We have been requested to say something about the manner in which the mail for Prescott is put up in San Francisco, and we will do so willingly, having been out and injured ourselves by the loose manner in which it is handled, chucked together and mixed up with the way-mail for other towns on the route. People here complain bitterly for the loss of valuable packages, etc., which they affirm were mailed in San Francisco, for them, but which, owing to some locus pocus practiced by some person or persons on the way, never reached this place. The evil could be remedied, very easily, by putting the through mail for Prescott in a bag by itself, and not allowing it to be opened until it reached its destination. Would the P. M. at San Francisco issue an order to his clerks to do this, if it is possible for him to do so, our troubles would cease, and we would regain lost confidence in that necessary but erratic institution, the U. S. Mail.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune thus succinctly states the tariff question: "It is a lie to say that American industry derives any benefit from the law which takes money from A, and gives it to B, for nothing. If A were allowed to retain his own money he would expend it on C, D and E, and get value in return for it. Take the case of a coat costing \$50. Under the tariff the coat costs \$22, and the bounty is \$25 more. Supposing A is allowed to buy his coat of a French manufacturer. He gets a coat worth \$25, and has \$25 left to buy lumber from C to fence his farm, or to pay D for educating his children. Is not the industry of A, C and D, American industry? It is not foreign industry certainly. But what becomes of B? B is making \$25 worth of cloth for \$50 in money, and cheating A, C and D, out of the difference. B was doing a good business in 1860, under a tariff of 15 per cent. But the war broke out and he thought it would be a smart thing, while the people's attention was fixed on the rebels, to go to Washington and get the tariff put up, so as to increase his profits. The money which he stole in 1861 made him greedy for more. The tariff, of course, increased the prices of other things (except articles which we export, and which we have to sell at such prices as other nations are paying,) and B went to Washington again and got the tariff put up a second time, and so he has done eleven times during the past six years."

HOW THE RADICALS RULE THE SOUTH.—An exchange says: "The white population of Memphis is between 45,000 and 50,000. There are also about 15,000 negroes. These negroes gave 4,200 votes at the late municipal election for their ticket. There are 7,000 white voters in the city, but 4,600 of them are disfranchised by Congressional restrictions, and they only polled 2,400 votes. One white person votes out of every twenty in Memphis, but there is a negro vote for every four colored persons. Thus, fifty thousand whites in a large city are put under the control of 15,000 negroes. This is considered all right in Brownlow's dominions, and is a charming illustration of Congressional reconstruction."

We have seen a letter from A. Gage to Judge Howard, which states that he, Gage, had arrived in New York. He was taken with Panama fever, and came very near kicking the bucket. Major Mills, Joe Young, Bill Veck, Ed Smith, and other Arizonians, who went East on the same steamer that carried Mr. G., arrived all right, and had gone to visit their old homes. Major Mills is living at Bangor, Maine.

DEATH VALLEY.—We learn from the Havilah, (Cal.) Courier, of June 27th, that several citizens of that place had just returned from a trip to Death Valley. The editor says: "No gold was found in that celebrated locality, and the presumption is, that it is not over half a mile distant." If the accounts given of this horrible hole in the desert be correct, we agree with the Courier.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF MINING says that "a Boston fireman has invented a self-propelling steam fire-engine, which will run almost noiselessly along the streets, up and down inclines as well as on a level, and round the sharpest corners. It burns the liquid (petroleum) fuel, and emits no smoke while in operation."

At Denver, Col., a company has been organized to build a train-road into the mountains of South Pass, as a means of bringing into the city lumber and all kinds of building material. The plan of construction is as follows: The ties are designed to be seven feet long, round timber; the rail 8x8 wide, sawed spruce timber, 16½ feet long, let into the ties and securely keyed; track four feet wide; car wheels 18 inches in diameter; four inch tread, with square flange. The rails can be turned and used eight times, or can be strapped with iron when desired by the company. Small but powerful locomotives are to furnish the motive power. The calculated cost per mile is \$1,738.—Er.

Why cannot the different companies at work upon the Vulture mine, at Wickenburg, in this county, unite and build a similar railroad from the mine to the Hassayampa river, (a distance of 12 or 13 miles,) and save the money annually paid by them for hauling the quartz? The cost of building such a road, per mile, would not be much more here than in Colorado, and the companies would not consume much fuel, and the cost of running it would be very light.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.—Dr. Parry who visited this section of Arizona, last winter, as geologist for General Palmer's Railroad Exploring Expedition, has, we learn, issued a very interesting report. While here the Dr. took considerable interest in examining the country adjacent to Prescott, and Wickenburg, in this county; the William's Fork Copper mines, in Yuma county, in Mohave county and other localities. He expressed himself well pleased with the formation, looks of the quartz, etc., in these localities and we doubt not but that his report will work us some benefit in the East, where he is looked upon as a quiet, unassuming, enthusiastic scientist.

There are in the School District of Los Angeles, 1,849 children under 15 years of age.

NEW ORLEANS despatches of June 30, detail the following "gilded" proceedings, which took place at Baton Rouge, the capital of poor, down-trodden Louisiana:

The Legislature convened to-day. The Clerk read a letter from General Grant, suggesting that only the test oath prescribed by the new Constitution be required by the newly elected officers.

Lieutenant Governor Dunn said that he could not comply with General Grant's suggestion, but would require the old test oath to be administered.

The Democrats argued that the presiding officer had no authority to prescribe any oath whatever, the Legislature being convened under the new Constitution, no other oath than that prescribed therein could be taken.

The Lieutenant-Governor ruled that until members had qualified no appeal could be taken, nor a motion offered. He ordered the roll to be called, and members came forward to take the oath. The Democratic members entered a protest and refused to take the test oath, after which the constitutional oath was administered.

The House was called to order by Gen. Batchelder, of Gen. Buchanan's staff. R. H. Pabel, a negro, was elected temporary Chairman. He took the test oath, and announced that no member could take his seat without taking the test oath. A majority of the Democrats then retired.

Milford, a Republican, entered a protest against Gen. Buchanan's authority to interfere in the organization. He said that after the House was fully organized all interference on the part of the army must cease.

CHLORINATION.—From the accounts we read, of the success of the "Chlorination" mode of extracting the precious metals from sulphurets, we have come to the conclusion that never, until the process is introduced and put into operation here, can the rich sulphurets found in the mines of this part of Arizona, be thoroughly subjugated and made to yield up their treasure. Hear what the *Alta California* says touching this matter:

"The chlorination works of Coney & Bigelow, at Jackson, Amador County, have paid so well that the furnace has been enlarged to double its original capacity, which was to roast three tons in twenty-four hours. The average yield of the sulphurets from the Coney Mine is \$300 per ton so that these works should now turn out \$1,200 per day—not an unimportant production for a district which previously threw away nearly all its sulphurets."

Now, it is a well-known fact that tons upon tons of sulphurets that will pay more than \$200 per ton can be taken out of several mines in this vicinity, and it must be patent to everybody that sulphurets can be worked here as well as in California, but, of course, not as cheaply. But then the difference in the richness of our ores will more than make up for the difference in cost of labor, chemicals, etc., and, if roasting the ores be one of the necessary adjuncts of chlorination, California has no advantage over us in that respect, as wood is abundant in most of our mining districts. If we mistake not, the individual, or company, who first sets up chlorination works in Yavapai county, and understands the process, will have as good a thing as he or they could want.

LOS ANGELES.—The Star, of July 4th, contained the following items:

The wheat harvest is now in full operation, and we understand it is turning out satisfactorily in the various localities throughout the county.

Miners are at work now on the Temescal tin mines, in order to test the question as to the existence of ore, its quality, quantity, etc.; should the result prove satisfactory, capital will be invested to work the mines in a thorough manner.

We learn that General Banning has received a contract to supply Government with a large number of horses and mules to be delivered at Drum Barracks. He purchased 100 head from Mrs. Carlisle, of the Chino Ranch, and 100 head from Mr. Phillips, of San Jose.

The weather has been quite seasonable during the week, the thermometer on two or three days, running pretty well up in the nineties. Warm weather was greatly needed, as the grape crop is backward for the season.

We understand it is intended that the San Francisco mail shall arrive here every morning at nine o'clock, and that orders to that effect have been given by Mr. Buckley, Superintendent of the line.

The school of the Sisters of Charity will re-open on the 17th of August.

LO, THE POOR WHITE MAN!—The new mongrel supreme court of Louisiana has decided that a jury composed entirely of whites is illegal. This is a specimen of what the country may expect if the radicals succeed in electing Grant and Colfax.

L. O. O. F.—Monday evening last a lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted in this town by G. S. E. J. Cook, after which the following named officers were duly elected and installed: A. O. Noyes, N. G.; H. Bowers, V. G.; E. Darling, Recording and Permanent Secretary; C. H. Geyer, Treasurer. The lodge starts under favorable auspices, and a large number of citizens have already applied for admission. Lodge meets Wednesday evenings at Masonic Hall.

SWEET MUSIC.—Lieutenants Oliver and Curtiss, who kindly consented to furnish the music for the Camp Whipple Dramatic Association Monday night last, dispensed sweeter strains than were ever before heard in Prescott.

HENRY C. KIMBALL, a high priest of the Mormon church, departed this life at Salt Lake City, recently. The *Mineral Castro*, a very small newspaper published at St. George, Utah, laments his death, and says that next to Brigham Young, he, Kimball, was the greatest man of the age in which he lived.

HORACE GREELY had but one son, a precocious child, who died many years ago. His two daughters, Gabrielle and Ida, aged respectively nine and eighteen, are said to inherit much of their father's intellect and their mother's strength of character.

DURANGO the period of 32 days, ending June 1, 1898, the Poorman Company, at Owyhee, Idaho, took out of their mine the sum of 150,000.

SURVEY COMPLETED.—The Truckee and Virginia Railroad survey has been completed. The grade from Carson to Virginia is an uniform rise of 116 feet to the mile. Work on the road will soon be commenced.

At recent city and town elections held in the following places, the Democrats were winners: Portland, Oregon; Galena, Illinois and Visalia, California.

SAN DIEGO.—A San Diego correspondent of the Los Angeles Star says it takes two whole days and one whole night to bring the mail from Los Angeles to San Diego, a distance of 125 miles. The Supervisors were about to issue bonds to the amount of \$15,000, for the purpose of selling them and raising money to improve the stage road to Fort Yuma and Arizona City.

RADICAL PROPHECY.—Thad Stevens said, a short time before the vote on impeachment, that "if the President was not convicted the radical candidate would carry but two northern States—Massachusetts and Vermont." Well, the President "was not convicted," and it would be too bad to see old Thad's prophecy prove false. For the sake of the country and Thad's reputation as a prophet, we hope it will turn out just so.

THE LOS ANGELES, (Cal.) Republican says that stealing fruit trees is followed in its city. This is a new business. We have heard of boys stealing fruit, for the fun of the thing, but when folks go to "nipping" the trees, we can't see much fun in it, and don't suppose the owners of the trees can, either.

TERRITORIAL ASSAY OFFICE.—This is an institution that has been, is, and will continue to be very much needed in Arizona, and the next Legislature should establish one at some central point in the mining region of the Territory. It would, if conducted rightly, be a great benefit to the mining interest, which is certain to be the leading interest of Arizona. Will our legislators elect think of this matter?

RADICAL BRIDS.—Forney is styled a "dead duck," and Butler a "spoon-bill." Better call the whole brood "Ravens."

A TRAIN of seven Government wagons lately left Los Angeles, California, for Fort Mohave, in this Territory. The wagons, according to the *News*, were loaded with iron and hardware.

LARGE, ripe cherries were being sold at Los Angeles, July 3d, at 50 cents per pound.

On the 23d of June, Portland, Oregon, was drenched by the heaviest rain-storm that has fallen upon that city for the last 17 years. The *Bulletin* says it did not last over half an hour, and it was well it did not.

FROM IDAHO.—The Democracy of Idaho have nominated Judge Shaffer for Delegate to Congress. The Indians were preparing for war, on a grand scale.

A new Tammany Hall has been built in New York, which is said to be a grand edifice.

DR. LOEHR, editor of the San Francisco *German Democrat* has been presented with a horse and buggy worth \$1,000, by his German fellow-citizens, as a token of their esteem for him.

We see by our California exchanges, that the telegraph is completed to Fort Union, New Mexico, and that, soon the line will reach Santa Fe, from which city, we hope, it will soon radiate through this Territory, over the 35th and 32d parallel routes.

Upon the admission of Arkansas, Representative James Brooks, of New York, presented the protest of the Democrats of the House, which styles the Government of Arkansas a military oligarchy, and protests against going into a new copartnership of military dictators and negroes in the administration of this Government; they demand the restoration, not the reconstruction, of the Federal Constitution, which they declare Congress is seeking to overthrow.

We have not received a Colorado, New Mexico, or Eastern exchange for about three weeks, and would like to know the cause. The Reese River, (Nevada,) *Ravette*, which used to visit us regularly has almost ceased to visit us at all. That mythical postoffice screw must be loose again.

The present population of Brooklyn, New York, is estimated at 100,000.

It is said that citizens of New Mexico nurse the hope that they will one day receive \$300,000,000 from the General Government for damages sustained by Indian depredations. Well, we have no objections to their getting it; Arizona is in the same boat with her Mammy, but the present generation will be mighty old when they get a cent from the Government for property stolen and destroyed by savages.

The quartz mines of Havilah, Kern County, California, are just now, paying. Twenty-five tons of Delphi rock, yielded, recently, \$2,000.

A party of horse-thieves, who recently stole a lot of horses from California, and drove them to El Dorado Canyon, Arizona, were pursued, out-generaled, and are now in limbo. J. D. Dandap, who formerly resided here, took an active part in capturing the rascals.

SERGEANT BATES, when asked to carry the flag through New England, in the same manner that he had carried it through the Southern States, is said to have refused to do so, for the following reasons:

First, To undertake a journey through the New England States without money, is equivalent to starvation.

Second, To travel through that region with money is running a great risk of being robbed on the road.

Bates didn't go through New England.

MOVEMENTS OF ARIZONIANS.—John A. Mahon, (commonly known here as "Alec" Mahon,) who went East over a year ago, on his way back to the Territory, G. H. Vickroy, may, we are told, be looked for here soon.

FOURTH OF JULY CONVENTIONS.—Next we ought to bring us news of the action of its body. At latest accounts it was impossible to predict who would be the successful candidates.

JACKSON, Miss., June 30.—The election progressing with every indication of a Democratic victory.

Government aid asked for, to run a Tunnel in a Mountain.—A bill has been presented in Congress granting \$5,000,000 in bonds in aid of the Sutro Tunnel, at Virginia, Nevada. This is a novel idea.

LAST WORDS.—The last words of President Buchanan, lately deceased, were, "God bless my country." After uttering these words, the sage of Wheatland breathed his last.

COL. THOS. HAYES, an old and esteemed citizen of San Francisco, died at sea, on the 24th ult. He was on his way to New York as Delegate to the Democratic Convention, at the time of his death.

GEN. CANBY, on the 26th ult., issued an order removing thirteen of the eighteen Aldermen of the city of Charleston, and appointing other persons to fill the vacancies. Under the new organization there will be seven negroes on the board. Can this be so, and "overcome us like a summer dream?"

SMALL-POX.—We have the authority of the *Call* for stating that the small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in San Francisco. Measures were being taken to prevent the further spread of the loathsome disease.

The long looked for event, the unveiling of the statue of Thomas H. Benton, former U. States Senator from Missouri, transpired on the 27th of May, at Lafayette, Park St. Louis. His daughter, Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, performed the ceremony of withdrawing the veil. The statue is the work of Miss Harriet Hosmer. The head is twenty-two feet above the level of the ground.

FASTEST RUNNING TIME.—In reply to a correspondent, the *Twif, Field and Farm* says that "Legal Tender has an official record credited him with the fastest time—a mile in 1:44. He was six years old when he made the time, carried 104 pounds—17 pounds less than his appropriate weight. The race was run at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 23d of June, 1865. Monsoon, six years old, 101 pounds, won the first, second, and fourth heat in 1:45½, 1:49, 1:45½. The third heat was won by Legal Tender in 1:44."

The Spanish army has a General for every 200 troops.

Brick Pomeroy has opened an office in New York. His paper has grown too big for La Crosse.

KENTUCKY AND NORFOLK.—The attempt is made, says the *Field, Twif and Farm*, to arrange for a meeting on some Eastern coast between Norfolk and Kentucky, the two most famous running horses of the United States.

SCENE—a fashionable city party—low necked dresses a prominent feature—Miss Barrelling addresses her country cousin: "Coz Sam, did you ever see such a glorious sight before?" "Never, since I was accused," replied Sam, blushing.

ANOTHER relic of the classic age has been found in St. Louis, being a dog's collar, supposed to have belonged to Julius Caesar, from the fact of having his name engraved on it.

The latest alarm in regard to diet is the alleged discovery of a minute insect in brown sugar. It is said to abound in almost all coarse sugars, and to subsist on their impurities.

PROOF.—An eccentric clergyman lately said in one of his sermons, that "about the commonest proof we have that man is made of clay is the brick so often found in his hat."